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No. 17,193. 號六廿月六年八十壹百九千壹英 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1918. 午戌次歲年七國民華中 PRICE \$3.60 Per Month.

THORNE'S
OLD VAT
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NOTICE.
ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or
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Central Police Station between the hours
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daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
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INSURANCE CO.
WHICH HAS COVERED THE SHIPS OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
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and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.
TOTAL FUND AT 31st DECEMBER
1917, £33,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital £25,000,000
Subscribed Capital £24,500,000
Paid-up Capital £23,437,500
II—Firm Funds £3,537,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds £17,587,590
Sinking Fund Account £128,250
£33,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,458
Life and Annuity £2,141,693
Branches £337,239
Revenue Marine Department £478,940
Other Receipts £5,539,228
The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS
8.00 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

7.30 a.m. SUNDAYS
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALFRED'S BUILDINGS,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller order
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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

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TERMS VERY MODERATE
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Steel Building Work of every Description,
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Sailings:—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and
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Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
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WATSON'S PYERIS.
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Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.
"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or touch not the Elysian Spring.
There shallow drafts intoxicate the Brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.
Pints 90 cts. Per Doz.
Splits 60 " " "
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

"NESTOR"
SANITARY FLUID.
A
RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.
Two table spoonfuls to a gallon of water for washing floors, &c., is most
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Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
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Hongkong, April 11, 1918.

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All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

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Gentlemen's
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AND
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MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.
1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

THE WAR.
TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.
(Reuters Service to the China Mail.)

THE BATTLE IN ITALY.
MONTELLA RE-CAPTURED.
HOW AUSTRIAN WITHDRAWAL WAS CARRIED OUT.
London, June 24.
An Italian official message states:
Yesterday gave us the crowning
results of our victory. We pushed
up against the bank of the Piave in
an ever-narrowing strip of ground
which we unceasingly bombarded by
artillery and aeroplanes.
The enemy, after maintaining him-
self desperately on the right bank for
eight days at the cost of enormous
sacrifices, began on the night of the
22nd a withdrawal to the left bank.
Crossing the river under the deadly
fire of our artillery, they continued
their withdrawal, on Sunday, pro-
tected by a strong army of machine-
guns and covering troops, who after
a stubborn resistance were driven
back by our troops.
Montello and all the right bank of
the Piave, excepting a small portion
at Masi, where the struggle con-
tinues, have been re-captured.
We captured over 4,000 prisoners
with a great quantity of arms and
material.
An extraordinary number of Aus-
trian dead covers the ground, proving
the enemy's valour and his great
defeat.

THE ITALIAN PURSUIT.
ITALIAN LOSSES HALF THAT OF THE ENEMY.
London, June 24.
The latest news this afternoon is
that the Austrians have wholly
evacuated Montello and re-crossed
the river partly by one remaining
bridge and partly by wading. They
were followed up by the Italians,
who captured several hundreds of
prisoners besides others as yet not
counted, also field-guns and war
material.
The Italians likewise re-captured
72 of their own guns. The Italians
are now north of Boin with one
bridge at Fialz and another at Ner-
vesa, where they are making bridge-
heads and are meeting with little
opposition. The Italians captured
Austrian batteries, probably about a
dozen.
Between Montello and Zenson the
Italians are on the river. Through-
out the whole distance they are
making bridgeheads. At Pont-de-
Piave and on the whole of that front
they are pushing over their cavalry.
The enemy to the south of Zenson is
fighting a stubborn rearguard action
in order to cover the retreat of his
main army, but only two bridgeheads
have been left there, one at Sandona
and the other at Grisolia.
The Italians recovered the Caposile
bridgeheads with prisoners.
The situation at present is that the
Italians have practically restored the
situation to what it was before the
Austrian attack. The Austrians had
very few reserves on the Piave
sector and also very few trenches
east of the Piave, besides which their
lateral communications were bad,
rendering the passage of reinforce-
ments from the north most difficult.
A moderate estimate is that the
Austrians lost "double" what the
Italians have lost.

RETIREMENT BECOMES DIS-ORDERLY RETREAT.
EXTENT OF DISASTER CANNOT YET BE ESTIMATED.
Rome, June 24.
An Italian War Correspondent
says the Austrians have not only
been beaten but have suffered partial
disaster, the extent and importance
of which cannot yet be estimated.
The Austrians during the night began
to withdraw from the Piave, hoping
to carry out their retreat without
attracting the attention of the
Italians, but the Italian patrols
penetrating the enemy lines discov-
ered the manoeuvre. The Italian ar-
tillery directed an intense fire on the
enemy troops as they were crossing
the river, and at 11 o'clock yester-
day morning the Italian infantry
with magnificent dash took the
offensive.
The Italian troops broke into the
Montello front and the Austrian
retirement became a disorderly
retreat.
At Nervesa, which the Italians
have re-occupied, the Italians found
the Austrian guns intact with am-
munition, as well as the Italian ar-
tillery, which were lost at the be-
ginning of the offensive.
The waters of the Piave are carry-
ing away much material and hun-
dreds of corpses.
Italian aviators bombed and
machine-gunned the retreating
masses, which were crowding the
bridges.
CLEVER ITALIAN STRATEGY.
CAUSES OF AUSTRIAN DISASTER.
London, June 24.
It is understood that the Austrian
defeat is so crushing that it will be
impossible for the enemy to resume
a serious offensive for several weeks.
The spirit of the enemy troops is
broken. Some of the best Austrian
units are no longer of any fighting
value.
One of the causes of the Austrian
disaster was faulty judgment in the
placing of reserves. The German
scheme of attack was cunningly
worked out, but the Austrians
neglected to apply the German
thoroughness to the details. Hence,
the reserves failed at a critical
moment to meet the clever Italian
strategy.
The line on the Piave from Mon-
tello to the sea is now very strongly
held. It will be impossible for the
disorganised Austrian armies to re-
take it.
The military view is that there is
not the least likelihood of the Aus-
trians attempting to re-cross the
river.
Thirty-seven enemy Divisions have
been identified.
LUDENDORFF GOES TO VIENNA.
ON SPECIAL MISSION.
Amsterdam, June 24.
It is reported that General von
Ludendorff has gone to Vienna on
a special mission.
(Continued on Page 6.)

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.
A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge
of neuralgia, whatever the trouble
is, Chamberlain's Pain Balm drives away
the pain at once and cures the complaint
quickly. First application gives relief.
When a bottle of it is kept in the house
the pain of rheumatism, neuralgia, or
any other kind of nerve pain, and
sprains, colds, and all other troubles
quickly healed and avoided. It is
just such a valuable remedy as every
family should be provided with. To
be had of all Chemists and Druggists.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will be held at the Company's Office, 21 George Building, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July, 1918, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers, and Statement of Accounts to 31st March, 1918. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th June to 3rd July, 1918, both days inclusive.

GORDON & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, June 24, 1918.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.
(British Section).

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant until further notice TIFPINS WILL CEASE to be served on the Train leaving Kowloon at 1.15 P.M. on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

By Order,
R. BAKER,
Manager.
Kowloon, 26th June, 1918.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.
COULOMMIER CHEESE.
COTTAGE CHEESE.
Nourishing and ideal food.
DEVONSHIRE CREAM
Can always be had.
We supply Junket Tablets on application.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

ALL Electric Trains Pass Entrance.
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings.
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

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J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.
214 Des Voeux Road Central.
Telephone No. 2897.

We guarantee the quality of our bread and cakes.
We use the highest grade of materials in their manufacture.

"REGAL" RECORDS

Take me back to
"U.S.A." (Billy Williams)
Why can't we have
the Sea in London
I don't care
All the Silver from
the Silvery Moon
Mister John Mac
Kenzie O
I come from Scotland
Jean loves all the
Jockies
All the Ladies Fell
in Love with Sandy
Take me where there
are no Eyes about
Let's all go Mad...

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
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INTIMATIONS

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SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE at Peak for months August and September.
Write stating terms and particulars to Box No. 18,
C/O "CHINA MAIL" Office,
Hongkong, June 22, 1918.

ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
MIITSU BUSSAN KAISHA,
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SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

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SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
37 RUSSELL STREET
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THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO.
HONGKONG BRANCH
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The only OPTICAL HOUSE in Far East
Awarded an Efficiency Diploma
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SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION
All sorts of
French Lenses, and Protection glasses.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Migraine, Headache, Stomachic, Indigestion, Liver Troubles, Biliary Calculi, Catarrh of the Gall Bladder, and all the ailments of the Digestive System.
THERAPION NO. 2
Cures Hay Fever, Cough, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Emphysema, and all the ailments of the Respiratory System.
THERAPION NO. 3
Cures Neuritis, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, and all the ailments of the Circulatory System.
All these Remedies are of French Origin and are the only ones of their kind in the world.
They are sold in all the principal Pharmacies and Chemists.
BOTTLES 1/6, 2/6, 3/6, 4/6, 5/6, 6/6, 7/6, 8/6, 9/6, 10/6, 11/6, 12/6, 13/6, 14/6, 15/6, 16/6, 17/6, 18/6, 19/6, 20/6, 21/6, 22/6, 23/6, 24/6, 25/6, 26/6, 27/6, 28/6, 29/6, 30/6, 31/6, 32/6, 33/6, 34/6, 35/6, 36/6, 37/6, 38/6, 39/6, 40/6, 41/6, 42/6, 43/6, 44/6, 45/6, 46/6, 47/6, 48/6, 49/6, 50/6, 51/6, 52/6, 53/6, 54/6, 55/6, 56/6, 57/6, 58/6, 59/6, 60/6, 61/6, 62/6, 63/6, 64/6, 65/6, 66/6, 67/6, 68/6, 69/6, 70/6, 71/6, 72/6, 73/6, 74/6, 75/6, 76/6, 77/6, 78/6, 79/6, 80/6, 81/6, 82/6, 83/6, 84/6, 85/6, 86/6, 87/6, 88/6, 89/6, 90/6, 91/6, 92/6, 93/6, 94/6, 95/6, 96/6, 97/6, 98/6, 99/6, 100/6.

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Navy Cut Cigarettes

"CAPSTAN" Tobacco for the Pipe

"Capstan" Navy Cut Cigarettes are sold in the following packings:—

Packets of 10 & 20 Cigarettes & in air-tight tins of 50

also

MAGNUMS in air-tight tins of 50 Cigarettes

STATE OF TRADE IN LANCASHIRE.

THE TEXTILE SITUATION.

Following is the leading article in the April Monthly Report of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

The cotton industry cannot be left to work out its own salvation in these times and its own normal activity is restricted at many points. The Board of Control, the Board of Trade, the Shipping Controller, the War Office, have all power over it, and even the Egyptian Government is a partner in the disposal of the crop on which the finer spinings depend. The latest and one of the most formidable instruments for its restriction is the Man-Power Bill, and the combining of which this will bring may necessitate further stoppages of machinery. Labour is not fully employed in Lancashire, but the men who should be useful in the Army are not generally those that may be easily spared. All manner of difficulties before us, and they will be tackled with discretion and with a stout heart. Very soon we may have a wage question, but there is hope in its very complexity of finding opportunities for accommodation.

The shortage of yarn has been the conspicuous feature in the trade, and there are serious disadvantages and even results in the high prices which have resulted from it. Both buyers and sellers are shy of committing themselves, and the fear of ultimate depreciation overclouds the market. The shipping uncertainty, too, becomes more acute as a taint, too, while offers from abroad persistently lag behind quotations, merchants are loath to discourage their customers.

India has shown rather more interest in goods than it did last month, but our Eastern trade is listless and shrunken; it would be impossible to meet a normal demand. The home trade and the War Office are the best buyers still. There has been some improvement in the prospects of the American cotton crop, but prices have lately exceeded all records except those set up by the American War. There has been endless discussion about price-fixing in the United States, and we shall believe in this being done to new cotton when the President affixes his signature to the Act. The temporary withdrawal of freight for cotton bred some anxiety and the prospects are not good, but we may expect that those who control the destinies of the trade will maintain some relation between demand, capacities for manufacture, and supply. And this is so of our industries generally: it is better the rank and file to carry out orders faithfully.

OUR RETREAT LIKENED TO RUSSIA'S

Our retreat in March has been likened to that of the Russians in 1915, but one admirable writer errs when he implies that, consequent upon that retreat, military and political events caused the rolling up of the Russian Army. Nothing of the kind happened. The Russians stood at bay all the winter, but from June 1916 onwards they achieved the mightiest of all their victories: they annihilated the German Army, capturing of spoils, guns, and prisoners. It was nine months later when the Russian Army was equipped as it had never been before, that it broke through because it lacked "something" which Tommy Atkins possessed in his spirit.

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE IN GERMAN MARCH OFFENSIVE.

It is somewhat remarkable fact that the German spring offensive began on the day of spring. At 5 a.m. on March 21 the German artillery commenced the preliminary bombardment, and the infantry attack followed in most cases between 9 and 10 a.m. And the almanac for 1918 says: "Spring commences March 21, 10 hours a.m." Is this another example of German copy-book precision and "according to plan" thoroughness, or is it merely a curious coincidence?

Nothing can ever have been like those days of ours, we think, with men fighting, and the incredible terrors of war; with multitudes awaiting at their labour in the munition factories, with all ages of both sexes urging the land to fruitfulness, that we may not starve. And yet how intensely modern it renders almost the oldest of poetry. How wise and intimate is his "Works and Days" seems Hesiod in his maxims for profitable husbandry. Even Zeus-speeded munition workers, his Cyclopes, to furnish his armies of lightning and hot thunderbolts for his great battle in the "Theogony."

With war unparalleled in human affairs on land, with seas obstructed, with bursting torpedoes and the steady possibility of grasping the magnitude of the great battle. If the semi-official estimate of the German losses as 500,000 killed and wounded is correct, the enemy has lost in seven days more than his total casualties in the war of 1914, and more than the entire number of combatants, Allied and French, engaged at Waterloo. — Daily Chronicle.

But does meet his Titans as we are meeting ours, and he conquered, as we shall. Only by comparisons does it seem possible to grasp the magnitude of the great battle. If the semi-official estimate of the German losses as 500,000 killed and wounded is correct, the enemy has lost in seven days more than his total casualties in the war of 1914, and more than the entire number of combatants, Allied and French, engaged at Waterloo. — Daily Chronicle.

Waterbury's Metabolized Cod Liver Oil Compound

Under "Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy (fat-building) materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS
PRICES 1/6, 2/6 and 3/6

ACTRESS AND THE CRYSTAL.

GIRL'S VISIT TO ORACLE, AND WHAT SHE LEARNED.

Said to be a well-known "crystal gazer," Marie Charles, 30, known as Mme. Charles, at whose house the London police found a brigadier-general, was charged on remand at Westminster with fortune-telling.

According to the police the brigadier-general said, "Madame is a friend of mine. I have just dropped in to see her. I am going to the Front to-morrow. She had just put the cards. I paid her no money."

On the way to the police station Mme. Charles said, "Why don't you persecute the people who come to me? Ministers of State and the highest of the land? They persecute me to do this. I don't ask them to come."

An actress gave evidence that on police instructions she asked Mme. Charles to tell her fortune. "She was taken to a table where there was a black cushion and a crystal. They sat opposite to one another, and she told Madame that she was on the stage. She put her hand on the crystal, and Madame placed her hand on the crystal."

The defendant told her various things which would happen in her stage career, adding that she would meet a man who would marry her. She did not disclose to the defendant that she was already married. She paid a fee of 10s. 6d.

A further adjournment was ordered, bail being allowed.

SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

DIARRHOEA is always more or less prevalent during this weather. Be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is prompt and effective. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensers.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY

Modern up-to-date plant operated by expert specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

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ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

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HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

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WHOSE TIME?

I do not think, while the facts are known, that the Army will be blamed for their retreat. I think that it was written on the hand the figures, and that any other we would have involved the destruction of this Army. Of the responsibility due to its Commander by the War Office to cover their own faults I know nothing. All that I shall say is that if we on the look-out for an Army Commander who can lead forty German Divisions with four hundred, and 9,000 Germans with much less than half that no, there will be no good deal of premature suppression before we find him.

As to the situation present, all that has to be said is, the enemy is concentrating all his air forces on the front from Arras to Boulogne, including troops from distant ports, and that the renewal of his attack the greatest violence against both British and French is to be undertaken when he is ready. The effect of the recent Army General von Goltz's German Army south of the Oise participated, and very likely von Goltz's Army which stands in the La Bassée, may soon take a hand in the attack.

"FOR OUR GERMAN FATHERLAND."

One of the preliminary letters read in Court, sent by Soyka to Atrip, runs as follows:—

I have a very delicate matter on hand, for which I need a German-Italian, and I have thought of you. It is an affair about which strict silence must be kept, in the interest of the State. The Genoa Electrical Company would serve me splendidly, since the matter involves very important interests for our German Fatherland. Rear-Admiral Emsuami is in charge of arrangements.

Since our meeting the Frankfurt situation has undergone rapid modification: Herr Sneller will accompany the swagons, and tell you everything that I cannot write. I have got to exercise caution that our dear cousins on the other side of the English Channel are put off the scent, because they have their eyes on this expedition.

Herr Sneller is furnished with the necessary papers; also one for the German Consul-General in Genoa, should his intervention become needful. In conclusion, I intend proposing you for a decoration of merit.

In fact, Atrip had received such an honour from the Imperial Government, like his three co-directors in the Genoa Company, he further secured the title of Cavaliere of the Crown of Italy.

The Crown Prosecutor demanded that the quivert should be sent to be put in the spring, that Eorrand Huber be hanged to the galleys for life, that Sneller and Saumeli, and the decoy girl, the Liebsenthal be condemned each to a year's strict confinement.

SEVERE SENTENCES PASSED.

at the court-martial which has been in session since the 10th inst. in connection with the Genoa electrical works, the president read the sentences of the court, condemning "in perpetuity," the accused, Königshausen, Martelli and Hesse, to death by shooting in the back; Frieda Liebenberg, Locker and Sammet, for complicity in treason, to 20, 15 and 10-years' hard labour respectively; and Huber, for destroying and damaging plant, to 10 years' hard labour.

All the accused were made liable for the costs of the trial. The prisoner, Martin, was acquitted, and his release ordered.

The public on hearing the sentences cried: "Viva l'Italia."

The four principal directors of the Genoa electrical works, genuine Germans, Genoa before Italy, came into the court, but other directors remained in custody of the firm, and they and certain engineers continued in communication with exiled chiefs, and engaged in espionage and other activities which led to their arrest and trial. Königshausen, the chief factor, carried in his pocket a decree from his Governor of Genoa in case of German invasion of Northern Italy.

YOUNGSTERS OF MATCHLESS

[illegible]

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TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.
SUCCESSFUL LOCAL OPERATION
BY BRITISH.

LONDON, June 24.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
The minor operation on the night of the 23rd in the neighbourhood of Meten was completely successful. All our objectives were gained and the line advanced.
We captured 10 machine-guns.
The French took a few prisoners in a successful raid at Loere.

BRITISH AERIAL EXPLOITS.

LONDON, June 24.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—
Despite strong winds and low clouds on the 23rd, our aeroplanes carried out reconnaissance. There was little fighting.
We destroyed one aeroplane. Two of ours are missing.
We dropped five tons of bombs during the day and 15 tons at night, of which six fell on the Cambrai salient and stations with good effect. One of our night-fliers is missing.

ITALIANS REPULSE GERMAN ATTACK.

LONDON, June 24.
A French communiqué states:—
We repulsed an enemy attempt in the region of Anthien.
The Germans at 11 o'clock at night re-attacked the Italian position on Mount Bligny, between the Marne and Rheims. After lively fighting the enemy was completely repulsed with serious loss. The Italians took prisoners.
There was a fairly lively artillery duel at Woivre and in the Vosges.

ENEMY UNABLE TO GAIN GROUND.
HEAVY BLOW INFLICTED ON
FOE.

LONDON, June 24.
Rout's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—
An operation south of Meten this morning which resulted in four killing at least 100 Germans, took place in an angle which the enemy thrust into our line west of Bailloul, having Meten and St. Razele on either end of the base, and Floren near the apex. The Germans lately have paid considerable attention to this part of the line. Any thrust that they might contemplate in Flanders would likely be an attempt to advance by this sector.
On the high ground west of Kemmel the enemy so far has been unable to gain an inch of ground.
In the direction of St. Razele we have now not only dealt him a heavy blow but have attained objectives, which will considerably improve our line.

CANADIANS MAKE SUCCESSFUL
RAID.

LONDON, June 25.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
The Canadians in a raid on the night of the 24th at Neuville-Vitasse brought back 22 prisoners and six machine-guns.
We captured a few prisoners in a successful raid to the south of the Scarpe.
Hostile artillery was active at night between Villers Bretonneux and Morhencourt. To the south of Avion and westward of Merville gas-shells were freely employed.

FURTHER ADVANCES BY
AMERICANS.

LONDON, June 25.
An American official report dated the 24th states:—
In local operations in the Chateau Thierry region we made further advances, capturing five machine-guns.
An hostile counter-attack to the south of Torcy broke down with heavy losses.

FRENCH TAKE 170 PRISONERS IN
LOCAL OPERATION.

LONDON, June 24.
A French communiqué states:—
On the plateau to the north of Le Fort we improved our position by a local operation and took 170 prisoners. A counter-attack was immediately repulsed.
There was fairly lively artillery firing between the Aisne and the Marne.
During the 23rd five enemy aeroplanes were brought down.
Fifteen tons of bombs were dropped on enemy aerodromes in Picardy and the Aisne, also bivouacs in the region of Chaulnes and Montdidier.

NEW GERMAN AERIAL BOMBING
MACHINES.

A FAILURE.

LONDON, June 24.
Rout's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, says:—
Confirmation has been received from German sources regarding the losses of German machines in the air-raid on London on the 19th and 20th of May. In addition to the seven of a squadron numbering 24 machines which have been accounted for, it now appears that three more machines crashed on landing. It has been known for some time that landing by these powerful bombing machines has proved very difficult in the hands of those accustomed to another type of machine. A large number of learners have been killed and machines destroyed in German aerodromes. It now appears that even experts after a long and exhausting flight are in no way at the end of their troubles when the sea shores of Great Britain have been left safely behind.

AUSTRALIA'S GREAT WAR
EFFORTS.STRIKING FIGURES GIVEN BY
PREMIER.

LONDON, June 24.
Striking figures setting out Australia's great effort in the war, were given by Mr. Hughes, the Commonwealth Premier, at to-day's Australian luncheon.
"He said Australia had enlisted 426,000 soldiers of whom nearly 820,000 had been transported 14,000 miles. Australia alone had organised and paid for the equipment, transport and maintenance of this great Army. For the past two years she had maintained five Divisions in France, and the equivalent of one Cavalry Division in Egypt and Palestine and had kept up all cadres to strength by voluntary enlistment. The Royal Australian Navy exceeded 9,000 officers and men. Australia bore the whole cost of the Australian Navy which during the war, was entirely placed under the control of the Imperial Government. Although the Australian population is barely 5,000,000, considerably over eight per cent. had enlisted. 48,780 men had been killed in action and 133,000 wounded; while he was proud to be able to say that only 3,273 had surrendered to the enemy which was principally owing to the stress of wounds. In other words, Australia, one of the most sparsely populated countries in the world, had lost approximately one per cent. of her total population, or over two per cent. of her males of all ages. The total war expenditure exceeded £220,000,000 up to the end of the present month. The cost would be in the neighbourhood of £100,000,000 for the present financial year. Australia would bear the cost of repatriating all her troops and re-establishing them in civil life, at an estimated cost of £30,000,000. The Commonwealth's pecuniary liability already exceeded £3,500,000. Australia did not complain of these heavy burdens as her heart was in the war. Mr. Hughes, concluding, strongly appealed for settlers.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

BOLSHEVIST LEADER MURDERED.

PETROGRAD, June 24.
The prominent Bolshevist leader, M. Volodarsky, Commissioner for Press Affairs, was shot dead in an open street.
LONDON, June 24.
The murder of M. Volodarsky is regarded as significant and the question is being asked "Who is next?" Trotsky and Lenin are always surrounded by guards, and it is reported they frequently use disguises.

THE EVE OF GREAT
EVENTS.THE PREMIER ON THE SITUATION.
OUR VICTORY WILL BE A
COMPLETE ONE.

LONDON, June 24.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George, replying to questions by Mr. Asquith, in the course of the debate on the new War Credit moved by Mr. Bonar Law on the 18th, said Mr. Asquith had asked for more information regarding the war situation, but Mr. Bonar Law on the 18th gave all the information which could possibly be given at present.
Regarding the American troops, an amazing piece of organisation had enabled us to bring vast numbers of them to France since March 21st. He could not give figures, but the numbers were sufficient to encourage the Allies, and quite sufficient to disconcert, and ultimately defeat, our enemies. The Americans were of the very best quality.

RELATIVE STRENGTH.

As regards the relative strength of the contending forces on the Western Front, it was accurately represented by General Maurice when he said that they were nearly equal on March 21st. Since then, owing to new factors, it was impossible to make an up-to-date computation. The Americans were coming in at a great rate, and he would be very surprised if in a comparatively short time the Allies were not stronger than the Germans on the West.

Germany's last reserves would be thrown in during the next month or two, after which further reserves would be obtainable only by a drastic curtailment of essential industries. There were indications that Germany was already resorting to it, which proved that the Allies had inflicted very heavy losses since March 21st.

TWO ANXIOUS MONTHS
AHEAD.

The position naturally would be very anxious during the next two months, but it was gradually improving and he could say, without boasting, that the Allied Generals felt confident as regards the issue. (Cheers.) "We are on the eve of very great events. It may be that a great blow is coming in the next few days, upon which the issue of the campaign may depend. The Allies have never felt better prepared to meet it."

BRITISH SUCCESSES NOT
SUFFICIENTLY EMPHASISED.

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George described the last enemy attack upon the French as an undoubted failure. "We have proof," he said, "that the enemy expected to reach Compiègne." The enemy losses were very serious and, on the whole, the attack was undoubtedly a German defeat. The same remark applied to the attacks upon the British. The first attack, being a complete surprise, was a considerable success, but we had not emphasised sufficiently our own successes. The Germans were very severely beaten on the front of the Third Army—(Cheers)—and beaten two or three times when the enemy got to the Fourth and the Second Armies. On the whole, the Germans had sustained severe reverses and had not achieved their objectives. We had every reason to be pleased with the present position. The enemy was profoundly disappointed.

ALLIED ASSISTANCE TO
RUSSIA.

The situation in Russia was chaotic. Governments existed all over the place and almost every village had a separate Government. The situation changed hourly. He agreed it would be in our interests and it would also be just and equitable that we should stand by Russia. If she desired it, Russia was being treated brutally by Germany. She had been dismembered, and traitors torn up the day after they were made. The Russian peoples were beginning to get different ideas as regards the Allies and to appreciate what German Militarism meant. Hatred for Germany was becoming deeper in Russia. She was realising now that she had been for months to co-operate in any move to bust the Germans, and the situation was

IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE
PROCEEDINGS.
SAFEGUARDING OF OUR MEN.

The Colonial Office has issued a summary of the proceedings of the Imperial War Conference between June 12th and 19th under the Chairmanship of Mr. Walter Long. Those present included the Rt. Hon. Mr. Edwin Montagu, Secretary of State for India. Emphasis was laid on the resourcefulness of the British Navy in securing the safe and unhindered attendance of the representatives from all parts of the world.
The representatives deliberating on the work of the Imperial War Graves Commission dwelt on the need for all possible pressure on Turkey to safeguard the graves at Gallipoli. It decided to ask the Commission to give a common form to the memorial for all ranks. A resolution was carried favouring the cost of carrying out the Commission's decisions being borne by the respective Empire Governments proportionately to the numbers of their dead. The cost is estimated to average £10 per officer or man buried, but it is estimated that the cost of the memorials to those whose graves are not identified will be considerably less proportionately.
The Conference initiated a discussion on the question of the establishment of a central authority in the United Kingdom to supervise the emigration of ex-servicemen and others after the War. Also various phases of the Imperial economic policy after the War were deliberated.

GERMAN TRAFFIC OVER LEMBURG
RAILWAYS.

QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, June 24.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Ronald McNeill (Unionist M. P. for St. Augustine's) asked:—What are the terms on which Holland has agreed to allow Germany to use the railways of Lemburg? Is the effect of the agreement to set free for purely military traffic the German lines to Belgium through Vise and Liege?
Lord Robert Cecil replied that the Government had repeatedly pressed the Netherlands Government for precise information respecting the arrangement with Germany. He regretted that the request had so far not been met, although the Government had been told that the traffic was confined to civilian goods.

RECRUITING CAMPAIGN IN
IRELAND.
IRISH M.P. ACCEPTS COMMISSION.

LONDON, June 24.
It was officially announced in the House of Commons that Mr. Arthur Lynch (Nationalist M. P. for West Clare) had accepted a commission as colonel, and is proceeding to Ireland immediately to assist in the recruiting campaign.

GOVERNOR OF GIBRALTAR.

SIR HORACE SMITH-DORRIEN
APPOINTED.

LONDON, June 24.
An official announcement is made that Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien has been appointed Governor of Gibraltar in succession to Sir Herbert Miles, who is shortly vacating the post.

ALLIED ARMED ASSISTANCE IN
SIBERIA.ITS NECESSITY URGED BY
HARBIN.

HARBIN, June 24.
A representative meeting of prominent men has telegraphed to the Allied Ministers at Peking, urging the necessity of Allied armed assistance in Siberia.

PRESIDENT WILSON URGES
SUFFRAGE LAW.

WASHINGTON, June 16.
President Wilson wrote the Women's Suffrage Association in part as follows:—
"The full democratic reconstruction of the world for which we are striving and which we are determined to bring about at any cost will not be attained until women are admitted to suffrage. Only by this action can nations realize the full benefit of future generations, the full of man and full humane forces of action. Women's services during this war have been almost signal usefulness and distinction. The war could not have been fought without them. As for America, my earnest hope is that the Senate will pass the suffrage amendment to the Federal constitution."

THE DURATION OF THE
WAR.NO GUARANTEE THAT IT WILL
END IN 1919.

LONDON, June 24.
Sir Auckland Geddes, speaking at Manchester, said he still wanted men for the fighting line and for services in the rear to bear the strain which Germany could impose upon us in 1919. "There was no guarantee that the war would end in 1919."

KUELMANN CREATES
SENSATION.DOUBTS IF WAR WILL END
NEXT YEAR.

AMSTERDAM, June 25.
Herr von Kuelmann, in the Reichstag, reviewing the military situation, created a sensation by expressing a doubt that the war would end even in 1919.

BULGARIA FAITHFUL TO HER
ALLIES.

AMSTERDAM, June 24.
The new Bulgarian Premier, interviewed, says:—Bulgaria remains faithful to her glorious allies.

The Cornard Company is paying a dividend of ten per cent. of the ordinary shares, including the Government share, together with a bonus of an equal nominal amount of £100 and 10 per cent. War Loan Tax thereon.

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HONGKONG.ITALY'S VICTORY.
OF GREAT MOMENT IN THE WAR.

LONDON, June 24.
Italy's victory is hailed as glorious news, which will be universally felt as of great moment in the war.
The announcement of General Diaz that the enemy is retreating in disorder is regarded as of the utmost military significance, but experts issue a warning against the assumption that all the danger is averted on the Italian Front, as the ability of the Italians to take the offensive must depend on the magnitude of the Austrian disorder. Nevertheless, it is conceded that the victories of Asiago and the Piave influence the balance in favour of the Entente on all fronts, if only by discrediting the legend of German invincibility, while the effect of the splendid victory upon the Italian temperament many evoke a national spirit that may prove irresistible.
It is difficult to determine the cause of the dramatic collapse of an offensive planned on a grandiose scale, and backed by such enormous resources.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS PROBABLY
DISAFFECTED.

The warmest tribute is paid to the astonishing recovery of moral which has resulted from the avenging of Caporetto; but it is felt that the undoubted skill, rapidity and valour of the Italians is not enough to explain the Austrian decision to retreat. The internal unrest in the Dual Monarchy probably affected the troops, though no proof of this is found in the desperate bravery with which the Austrians fought, but the news which conditions are had enough to influence a decision of the "High Command" that will cause a gushing of tears in Berlin.
The newspapers of London seize the occasion to emphasize the necessity for the Allies in concluding a separate peace with the Hapsburgs, but taking a firm unequivocal stand on the side of the Austro-Hungarian Slavs.
The Daily Chronicle calls on Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau to boldly beyond the obscure formula of the Versailles Conference in this connection, and sound out clearly to all the oppressed Hapsburg peoples a note of insurrection and regeneration.

ENEMY THROWN BACK AT ALL
POINTS.

MONTELOLO ENTIRELY RETAKEN.

An Italian semi-official message states:—
Our pursuit is certain, pointed toward the left bank of the Piave.
The Austrians abandoned very considerable quantities of war material. The prisoners are not yet counted.
Continued pressure on Sunday from Montello to the sea obliged the enemy to retire in disorder and he has already been thrown back at almost all points to the left bank of the Piave. Montello was entirely retaken, and along the Piave considerable bodies of Italians have in large sectors fought their way back to the old line on the right bank. Infantry and cavalry detachments reconquered several positions on the left bank at Caporetto. Numerous bombing aeroplanes elsewhere were also thrown across the river.

MOST SEVERE BLOW TO
AUSTRIA.

PARIS, June 24.
The general opinion is that the Austrians have received one of the most severe blows of the war and that at a time when the internal situation is menacing.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.YON SEIDLER'S RESIGNATION
REFUSED.

AMSTERDAM, June 24.
The Emperor, in an autograph letter to Dr. von Seidler, refuses to accept his resignation for the present and instructs him to continue the direction of affairs. The Emperor returned to Vienna from the Front on Sunday.

THE HUNGARIAN CABINET
CRISIS.

AMSTERDAM, June 24.
Budapest newspapers, talking of the Hungarian Cabinet crisis, mention Count Tizsa as the probable successor to Dr. Wekerle.

M. BRANTING IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 24.
The Swedish Socialist, M. Branting, has arrived in London.

LABOUR MINISTERS' MANIFESTO.

AN APPEAL FOR NATIONAL
UNITY.

LONDON, June 24.
A manifesto issued by the Labour Ministers dwells upon the unprecedented influence of Labour in the councils of the nation and says that their policy, however, is rendered most difficult by the incessant rapping on the part of anti-national factious. It explains that the Ministers sometimes have, because that is a condition of Coalition Government. (Nevertheless) they had passed in three years measures of democratic reform greater than at any time in the history of the country.
The manifesto appeals to everybody in Labour ranks to do nothing which will tend to destroy national unity during this time, because upon the people of Great Britain largely depends the future freedom of the world.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE
MANIFESTO.

LONDON, June 24.
The manifesto of the Labour Ministers is significant because it is issued on the eve of the Labour Conference at which the pacifist group submits a motion asking the Conference to back the political truce. The adoption of the motion would make the position of the Labour Ministers impossible, because they must then either leave the Government or refuse to obey the mandates of their party. Moreover, Messrs. Balfour and Robert are already at odds with the official Labour opposition for their views.

